THE [Numb. 711.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, *December* 21, 1758.

Mr. Green,

SIR,

AS I am myself a Merchant, I have taken Notice of a Vice which is endemical among the Planters, and therefore the less noticed. It is the Disrespect they have for Merchants, and especially those they so unnaturally distinguish by the ill sitting Epithet of Foreigners; for such we call the Natives of *Great-Britain*, to whom we owe the greatest Obligations, and who avowedly treat them with more Candour and Good-Nature than they receive from their own Countrymen.

Whence this Acrimony proceeds, is not very difficult to discover; there is something so preposterous and refractory in our Nature, that we often hate those to whom we owe the greatest Obligations.

Should a Merchant propose any Thing that might be of general Advantage to the Country, this Spirit of Aversion to the Merchant, and Opposition to every Scheme we apprehend to be Beneficial to Trade, make us conclude it of Consequence ruinous to the Planter.

Nay, to such a Pass are we come, that if an Action brought by a Merchant will bear the least Colour of a Dispute, it infallibly must be a Trial. And on the Trial we are generally so prudent as to consider how soon it may be our own Case; and what is no small Disgrace to us, we are never at a Loss for a Sort of Lawyer who will undertake the dirtiest Cause. He is true to his Client, but an Enemy to Trade.

As the Merchants among us are in many Respects more enlightened, as well as justly distinguished for their Integrity, than some who are even prefer'd in our Councils, it would not be amiss, that those who have the Honour and Prosperity of their Country at Heart, would endeavour to wipe off this Disgrace, and put the honest Merchant in a fair Light. With this View I send you, from an ingenious Author, a Specimen of the Esteem the Merchant should be held in, if we would be a flourishing Country; to which you will probably think worth while to afford a small Space in your Gazette, a Favour you often grant to Matters of infinitely less Importance.

To the Extract from Mr. Postlethwayt's Treatise, Entituled,

GREAT-BRITAIN's *TRUE SYSTEM.*

AS Commerce is what renders every Country Rich and consequently Powerful, so the Merchant, in this View, may be said to be the most useful Member of the Society in which he lives. It is he, who renders the Product and Manufactures of our own Country valuable, and brings, besides a Ballance in Money, those of the most distant Countries, for our Use. He runs the Hazard of Seas and Storms, and sails to every Quarter of the World for his Country's Good, depending on nothing but his own Skill and Industry for the Advancement of his Family and Estate. Under whatever Government he lives, the Merchant may be truly said to be an independent Man. He must always be an Enemy to Arbitrary Power, and his Industry will set him above the Temptation of Corruption. It is Liberty which makes Trade lastingly flourish, and a flourishing Trade makes such a Fluctuation of Property, especially amongst the Commonalty, that it is the great Means of preserving Liberty; and thus they mutually depend on each other.

What a Pleasure is it to see the bustling mercantile Scene, and the commercial Hurry of Business to be observed in our Trading Cities? The Channel fill'd with Ships; the Quays crouded with infinite Numbers of People. Like so many busy Bees about their Hives! Who can help wishing them Prosperity! Who does not grieve to consider the many Stops, which Necessity hath obliged us to lay upon Trade already; and whose Grief must be increased, when he considers, that an Increase of public Debts must increase our commercial Grievances?

There is nothing left to be done, but for all honest Men to join Heads, Hearts and Hands, to find Means, &c. &c.

X.

Mr. Green,

WE have hitherto had to do with a very mischievous Animal, well known by the Name of Weevil or Corn-Beetle: The Damage they do to our Crops of Wheat and *Indian* Corn, tho very great, we have endured with Patience, as being inconsiderable when compared to the Wolf or Moth, which has established it's Residence among us within these 3 or 4 Years, and is now got to such a Pitch, that we find the Bread and Flour, manufactured from the two last Crops of Wheat, unfit for any Foreign Market, and hardly eatable at Home. We have some Complaints from the *West-Indies* of the Mustiness of our Flour, of which they accuse the Miller, and the Bread was not half baked, &c. being ignorant where the Defect lies, for indeed we knew no Remedy, tho' we in *Maryland* knew very well where the Disease lay. As the Continuance of this Calamity must not only ruin a very considerable Branch of our Commerce, but deprive us of the most valuable Staff of Life; for this Prince of Vegetables is thereby rendered less salutary and pleasant, than perhaps any other Grain that is cultivated in *Maryland*: I doubt not some Account of this destructive Insect, with a Method to prevent the Devastation he occasions, must be acceptable to the Public. It is in vain for the *Few*, who may be acquainted with a Remedy, to hug themselves with the exclusive Possession of the Secret; every Man who has any Corn in his Possession, that is to say, every House-Keeper in the Community, ought to be made acquainted with it; for the Fecundity of these Insects will baffle the Industry of Thousands.

In the curious Mr. Adams's *Micrographia Illustrata*, I find that this Insect is not unknown in *Europe*; from him I shall give a Description of him; if any Man should imagine he perceives a Difference from what he has observed in this *Maryland* Moth, he may boldly presume it is no more than what is found between Animals of the same Class and Genus in *Europe* compared with those of *America*, as the Turtle-Dove of *Europe* and that of *America*, whose Character and Qualities are the same, and the like may be said of other Animals, Vegetables, &c.

Of the WOLF *or* SMALL MOTH.

THIS Insect is a little white Worm, which infests Granaries and Corn Chambers. In it's perfect State it is really a Moth, nearly of the Size and Form of the Cloaths Moth; it has four whitish Wings spotted with black Spots.

When in the reptile State, it is a very small Caterpillar, the Forepart of it's Body having six Feet, which are not discernable till the Worm is turned on it's Back. As it creeps along, an exceeding fine Thread or Web issues from it's Mouth, by which it hangs to every Thing it touches; it's Mouth is armed with a Pair of reddish Forceps, wherewith it gnaws it's Way, not only into Wheat and other Grain, but even perforates into Wood, and almost every Thing it meets with.

In these Corn Chambers that are infested with this Vermin, they may be seen near the Decline of the Summer, crawling up the Walls in great Numbers, searching out for Places where they may abide in Safety, during their aurelia State: For when the Time of undergoing a Change into that State approaches, they forsake their Food, and those little Cells they had formed of hollowed Grains of Corn, closed together by Means of the Web issuing from their Mouths; and wander about till they find some wooden Beam, or other Body to their Mind, into which they gnaw Holes with their sharp Fangs, capable of containing them; and there inveloppe themselves in a Covering of their *own* Spinning; where they soon become metamorphosed into dark colour'd Aurelias, and continue so all the Winter inactive and helpless: But about *April* or *May*, as the Weather grows warm, they are transformed into Moths of the Kind before described. Then are they to be seen in great Numbers taking little Flights, or creeping along the Walls; in the *Fly* State they eat nothing, therefore are not mischievous, but soon copulate and lay Eggs, not larger than a Grain of Sand, in Shape like those of a Hen, each Female sixty or seventy, which, by Means of a Tube at the End of her Tail, she thrusts or insinuates into the little Wrinkles, Hollows or Crevices of the Corn; where, in about sixteen Days, they hatch, and then the Plague begins: For the minute Worms or Maggots immediately perforate the Grain where they are hatched upon, eat out the very Heart of it, and with their Weby cement other Grains thereto, which they likewise scoop out and devour, leaving nothing but Husks and Dust, and such a Quantity of their Dung, as shews them to be more voracious Insects than the Weevil.

The Methods of destroying this Vermin are, when they forsake their Food, and ascend the Walls, or when they appear in the Moth State; at both these Times they may be crush'd to Death by clapping Sacks upon them. But they may still be more effectually destroyed by closing up all the Doors and Windows, and filling the Corn Chambers with the Fumes of Brimstone, by leaving it burning on a Pan of Charcoal, without giving it any Vent for 24 Hours: However, after that great Care must be taken to open them all again for some Hours, that the Fumes may be entirely gone before any Body enters.

N. B. The Fumes of the Sulphur are not hurtful to the Grain.

We are indebted to the Curiosity of the ingenious Mr. *Lieuwenhoek* for the foregoing microscopical Observations, and many others. But it is supposed by many among us, that these Insects lay their Eggs on the green Wheat in the Field, in the Manner of the Pea Bug; if this be so, the Remedy will seem somewhat more difficult. Yet tho' the foregoing Method may be followed with Success, we will endeavour to give another, which probably may extirpate the whole Species in one Season in our Region, at least for a considerable Time. By whatever Means they have been introduced among us, whether by the Aurelia, or the Egg being lodged in the Body or in the Crevices of the Grain, which may have been imported within these few Years, perhaps from *Germany*, *Sicily*, &c. in order to make Trial of a new Sort of Wheat in this Country (for there are other Kinds of Wheat, which possibly might turn to a better Account in some Soils, than that which is commonly cultivated among us), or in any other Matter wherein the same may have lay hid; the whole Tribe of Insects being well known to live many Months, and some of them Years, in the inactive State of an Egg or of an Aurelia; it is observable that these Flies have not got Footing to the Northward of *Maryland*, the Climate, as I presume, being too cold for their Constitutions. And as most Insects of whatever Class, but especially Moths of all Kinds, perish in the Winter, if already arrived at the perfect State of a Moth; this Observation seems to point out a Method, which, if duly attended to, will effectually exterminate them root and Branch in one Season only.

My

* *Leeuwen. Exp. and Com. Epist.* 71.

My Method is as follows:

It is usual with us to stack our Wheat in the Field or Haggard, where we leave it at least long enough to have engendered, I mean nourish'd and brought to Maturity this destructive Insect, where towards the latter End of Summer, we see Clouds of Moths hovering round the Stacks. I would advise therefore that every Man who sows any Sort of Grain, especially Wheat, would provide himself a House convenient to receive his Crop; that after Harvest, as soon as the Grain is fit to be thrash'd out, it be immediately exposed in good Weather to the Sun, to forward the perfecting of the Enemy, which undoubtedly is at that Time lodged therein; if the Grain be kept warm for 15 or 16 Days, the Metamorphosis will compleat itself in the House, and the *Fly* which had taken it's Winter Quarters in his unactive State, waiting for the ensuing Summer, will be decoyed, and exposed in his Summer Dress to the Inclemency of the ensuing Winter, which will inevitably prove fatal to him and his whole Generation, provided one and all join and resolve to make the Experiment. When this is done, it must be some other such Accident as the above-mention'd that will introduce them again, and possibly we may never need to make another Trial.

To destroy these and all other Insects in a close House, you need only burn Brimstone or Tobacco, and shut close all Doors and Windows; or anoint the Joists, &c. with Oil of Turpentine, provided these Insects at the Time are in their active State, that is Caterpillars or Flies, and not Eggs or Aurelias.

To conclude; if any Person of more Penetration and Experience shall have discovered that I am mistaken in my Conjectures; let him sit down cooly, and do as I have done, seriously to consider what Remedy to apply to this Evil, which threatens so valuable a Branch of our Subsistence and Trade; I shall be the less concerned that I have fail'd: But till this Point is gain'd, I would have the Subject kept alive; and I hope, whoever undertakes to refute what I have said, will not only give a better Account of the Matter, but propose an easier Remedy, which I heartily wish in the Power of every Man who eats Bread. C.

HAMBURG, October 3.

THE Russians have evacuated Landsberg, and are retreating towards Prussia. Count Dohna is still in Pursuit of them.

The Swedes sustained a considerable Loss on the 28th past at Fehrbellin, where a Detachment of 1400 of their Men were attacked by a Body of Prussians, and totally defeated; the Loss of the Swedes is computed at 500 killed, wounded and Prisoners, besides two small Pieces of Cannon.

Hague, October 3. By Letters from Dresden, the King of Prussia has made a Motion towards Bautzen, with a View to bring Marshal Daun to a Battle, or to force him to retire into Bohemia. In the mean while, the Swedes have been worsted in several Encounters, and have retired towards Mecklenbourg, owing to the Prince of Bevern's coming upon their Flank, from Stettin, with a Corps of 7 Battalions, 1200 Horse, and a Body of Light Troops, with which he leaves them no Rest.

General Oberg was within a German Mile of Cassel, at Oberg-Vilmer, on the 27th past, after having been joined by the Prince of Isembourg. The Prince of Soubise was encamped near the Town, upon the Height of Kratzenberg.

October 7. All the Letters by the Hambourg Post, which is just arrived, agree, That the Russians are certainly gone. They evacuated Landsberg on the 21st past, and on the 26th, had passed Stargard. The Prussians had entered Landsberg soon after. The further Accounts, by the same Letters, are, That the Swedes have been surprized at Fehrbellin: That the French are still at Cassel, and General Oberg in Sight of them: That the King of Prussia is endeavouring to get round Marshal Daun's Right Flank, and to force him to a Battle, if possible: And that Prince Henry has cut off the Prince of Deux Ponts from getting any Subsistence in Saxony. Marshal Contades has made a Detachment to endeavour to relieve the Prince of Soubise; and, at the same Time, appeared by his Dispositions to have some Design against the Left Flank of the Allied Army, where Prince Ferdinand is well prepared to receive him.

BERLIN, *October 7. By Authority.*

"According to the last Letters from Saxony, which are dated the first Instant, Marshal Daun continues to keep his advantageous Position in the Camp at Stolpen, without venturing to come out of it, tho' he hath considerably reinforced himself by calling in the Troops he sent to the Assistance of the Army of the Circles. After the Affair at Fischback, General Laudon went with 16,000 Men, and a great Number of Cannon, to take Possession of the Heights near Bischoffswerda. The King determined to attack him there, in order to dislodge him, and by that Means draw on, if possible, a general Engagement with the Austrian Army. For this End his Majesty marched on the 27th of September to Hauswalde, and next Day to Ramnau; but Laudon, without waiting to be attacked, abandoned that Post so precipitately, that we could only take a few Prisoners. The King pitched his Army in such a Manner, that its Left reached to Bischoffswerda, and the Right beyond Hauswalde. By this Position the Communication of the Austrians with Bautzen is cut off; the King took Possession of that Town on the 30th of September. We found in it a Hoard of Provisions, and a Part of the Enemy's Bake-house, and made 150 Prisoners. Lieutenant General Retzow was detached with a separate Corps towards Zittau.

"On the other Side of the Elbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Kleist, commanding a Regiment of Hussars, has seized a Magazine of the Enemy at Attenbourg, of the Value of about 8000 Crowns, after dislodging the Austrian Detachment there, of whom he took 7 Men and 10 Horses.

"The Desertion of the Austrians is still very great, and the Number of Prisoners which the King hath sent to Dresden already exceed a Thousand.

"As to the Rest, the pretended Deliverers of Saxony ruin the Country past Recovery. Not content with exhausting it by exacting exorbitant Quantities of Provisions and Forage, they extort large Sums of Money, by putting the Inhabitants under Military Execution before the Expiration of the Time allowed for Payment; they pillage even Villages; and where-ever they have Power, they carry off all the Cattle of the poor Peasants, lest, as they pretend, they should fall into the Hands of the Prussians.

"Lieutenant-General Dohna continues in Pursuit of the Russians. On the second Instant, he marched with his Army from Soldin to Lippehne, and on the third to Piritz in Pomerania. The Russians made as if they would defend themselves at Piritz; but seeing our Troops come up, they retired precipitately; we took however one Lieutenant, 46 Hussars, and a Standard. The Town of Piritz which had been condemned to pay a Ransom of Ten Thousand Crowns, was happily delivered by the speedy Arrival of our Forces.

"Major-General Wedel is still encamped at Deichtow, near Fehrbellin; where he hinders the Swedes from extending themselves further in the Marche."

LONDON, *October* 18.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 16.

"*Yesterday arrived the Hon. Commodore Keppel, and took upon him the Command of the Squadron fitting out here, and is proceeding to compleat it for Sea immediately. Capt. Owen is appointed his Captain in the Torbay.*

"*The flat-bottomed Boats are finished. Remain Vice-Admiral Holbourne and Commodore Keppel, with above* 50 *Sail of King's Ships and Sloops.*"

Monday a great Number of Troops embarked at Portsmouth and Southampton on board the Transports, in order, 'tis thought, to go to Senegal.

Capt. William Amherst (Brother to the General) is appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General to the Forces in North-America, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

General Hopson and General Boscawen are to command the two Expeditions which are going on.

The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendish, Colonel of a Company in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, who was taken Prisoner at St. Cas, is expected home with the Terms for the Exchange of Prisoners.

A third Expedition is Planning, and is in great Forwardness; from some Preparations making, it seems as if intended for a warm Climate.

Lord Howe will shortly go to Sea again with a large Squadron; and, we hear, that at his Request his old Officers are to be continued to him.

They are sending from the Tower a great Number of Stands of Arms, for the Use of the Militia upon the Sea Coasts of this Kingdom.

The following melancholy Story may be depended on, as it was related by a Gentleman of the greatest Veracity.

"After the English Troops were torn to Pieces at St. Cas, two Companions, Grenadiers, entered the Water together. The one could Swim, the other not. He that could not Swim, took the Ammunition from his Comrade, advising him to throw away his Arms, take to Swimming, and do all he could to save his Life. He did so; but after Swimming some Time, and not seeing any Boats, he returned to his Companion, almost spent, and told him, that he would go and surrender himself to the Enemy. Upon which the other told him, *That as soon as ever he* [illegible] *him and the Shore,* [illegible]. He added, *I have seen Numbers, who surrendered their Arms, and demanded Quarter, refused it, and* [illegible] *I have not let some of these Villains go unpunished, but I have killed several, whom I saw refuse Quarter: My Ammunition has not been thrown away; I have placed it well. You can Swim; I cannot; strip, and take to it again. I have some few shot left, I shall cover you; When all my Ammunition is done, if I am not killed, I shall lay myself down in the Sea, and die quietly; my Grave is open and ready.* The other took to Swimming the second Time, and either reached some of the Ships, or was taken up by a Boat. His generous brave Associate has not been heard of since."

BOSTON, *December* [illegible].

Yesterday Morning arrived here from Halifax, in the Province Sloop Massachusetts, his Excellency JEFFRY AMHERST, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in NORTH-AMERICA: Colonel AMHERST, Brother to the General, and several other Officers of his Majesty's Army, came also with his Excellency in the Massachusetts. And this Morning the General, with the other Officers, set out by Land for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* [illegible].

On Sunday last an Express arrived here from General Forbes, at Fort Duquesne, with the agreeable News of the Enemy's having blown up and abandoned that important Fortress on the Approach of the Army under his Command.

Pittsburg (formerly Fort Duquesne) Nov. [illegible].

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to write this Letter upon the Spot where Fort Duquesne once stood, while the British Flag flies over the Debris of its Bastions in Triumph.

Blessed be God, the long look'd for Day is arrived, that has now fixed us on the Banks of the Ohio! with great Propriety called La Belle Riviere, in the quiet and peaceable Possession of the finest and most fertile Country of America, lying in the happiest Climate in the Universe. This valuable Acquisition lays open to all his Majesty's Subjects a Vein of Treasure, which, if rightly managed, may prove richer than the Mines of Mexico, the Trade with the numerous Nations of Western Indians: It deprives our Enemies of the Benefits they expected from their deep laid Schemes, and breaks asunder the Chain of Communication betwixt Canada and Louisiana, a Chain that threatned this Continent with Slavery, and therefore the chief Favourite and Mistress of the French Court. These Advantages have been procured for us by the Prudence and Abilities of General Forbes, without Stroke of Sword, tho' had they been purchased at the Price of much Blood and Treasure, every Lover of his Country must have allowed that they would have been cheaply bought.

The Difficulties he had to struggle with were great. To maintain Armies in a Wilderness, Hundreds of Miles from the Settlements; to march them by untrodden Paths, over almost impassible Mountains, thro' thick Woods and dangerous Defiles, required both Foresight and Experience, especially if you consider the Efforts of an active Enemy, frequently attempting to cut off our Convoys; consider also his long and dangerous Sickness, under which a Man of less Spirit must have sunk; and the advanced Season, which would have deterred a less determined Leader, and that that he has surmounted all these Difficulties, that he has conquered all this Country, has driven the French from the Ohio, and obliged them to blow up their Fort (when we were within a few Miles of it we heard the Explosion) he has now reconciled the several Nations of Indians at War with us, and with one another, regained our lost Interest among them, and fixed it on so firm a Foundation, as not again to be shaken; so that our Back Settlements, instead of being [illegible] of Blood, will once more smile with Peace and Plenty. These Things have rendered him the Delight of the Army, and [illegible] him to the Provinces.

All his Motions were [illegible] watched by the Enemy, who, finding that he [illegible] proceeded with Care and Circumspection, [illegible] Steadiness, and that they could neither face him in the Field, retard his March, [illegible] their Fort, retired to their [illegible], and fell down the River, we hear, to a Fort, built two or three Years ago, near the Junction of the Ohio with the Cherokee River, where their [illegible] falls

into the Mississippi, Eight Hundred Miles from [illegible].

The Twenty-sixth of this Month was observed, by the General's Orders, as a Day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for our Success. [illegible] Day after was held a grand [illegible] and To-day a great Detachment goes to Braddock's Field of Battle, to bury the Bones of our slaughtered Countrymen, many of whom were butchered in cold Blood by (those crueller than Savages) the French, who, to the eternal Shame and Infamy of their Country, have left them lying above Ground ever since. The unburied Bodies of those killed since, and strewed round this Fort, equally reproach them, and proclaim loudly, to all civilized Nations, their Barbarity.

Thanks to Heaven, their Reign on this Continent promises no long Duration! especially if Mr. PITT be preserved, whose great Soul animates all our Measures, infuses new Courage into our Soldiers and Sailors, and inspires our Generals and Admirals with the most commendable Conduct.

Extract of a Letter from Pittsburgh, (lately Fort Duquesne) November 26, 1758.

"I have now the Pleasure to write you from the Ruins of the Fort. On the 24th, at Night, we were informed by one of our Indian Scouts, that he had discovered a Cloud of Smoke above the Place, and soon after another came in with certain Intelligence, that it was burnt and abandoned by the Enemy. We were then about 15 Miles from it. A Troop of Horse was sent forward immediately to extinguish the Burning, and the whole Army followed. We arrived at Six o'Clock last Night, and found it in a great Measure destroyed. There are two Forts, about 200 Yards distant; the one built with immense Labour, small, but a great deal of very strong Works collected into little Room, and stands on the Point of a narrow Neck of Land, at the Confluence of the two Rivers. It is Square, and has two Ravelins, Gabions at each Corner, &c. The other Fort stands on the Bank of the Allegheny, in the Form of a Paralelogram, but nothing so strong as the other. Several of the Outworks were lately begun, and still unfinished. There are, I think, 30 Stacks of Chimnies standing, the Houses all destroyed. They sprung a Mine, which ruined one of their Magazines; in the other we found 16 Barrels of Ammunition, a prodigious Quantity of old Carriage Iron, Gun Barrels, and about a Cart-load of Scalping-Knives, &c. They went off in so much Haste, that they could not make quite the Havock of their Works they intended. We are told by the Indians, that they lay the Night before last at Beaver Creek, about 40 Miles down the Ohio from here. Whether they buried their Cannon in the River, or carried them down in their Battoes, we have not yet learnt. A Boy, 12 Years old, who has been their Prisoner 2 Years, and who escaped the 2d Instant, tells us, they had carried a prodigious Quantity of Wood into the Fort; that they had burnt 5 of the Prisoners they took at Major Grant's Defeat, on the Parade, and delivered others to the Indians, who were tomahawked on the Spot. We have found Numbers of dead Bodies, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Fort, unburied, so many Monuments of French Humanity. A great many Indians, mostly Delawares, gathered together on the Island last Night and this Morning, to treat with the General, and we are making Rafts to bring them over. Whether the General will think of repairing the Ruins, or leaving any of the Troops here, I have not yet heard. Mr. Beatie is appointed to preach a Thanksgiving Sermon for the remarkable Superiority of his Majesty's Arms. We left all our Tents at Loyalhanning, and every Conveniency except a Blanket and Knapsack."

Though there are many other Letters in Town relating to the Reduction of Fort Duquesne, yet, as they are pretty much the same, [illegible] Recapitulation needless; [illegible] have only extracted the following Particulars from them, viz.

"That the General marched 2500 picked Men from Loyalhanning, without Tents or Baggage, and a light Train of Artillery, [illegible] of meeting the Enemy, and determining [illegible] [illegible] the Country: That the Route they took to Fort Duquesne was about Fifty Miles, which they performed in five Days, and reckoned to be an extraordinary March, considering the Season of the Year, the Uncertainty of the Roads, intirely unknown, and the Difficulty of making them practicable for the Artillery: That the Enemy, [illegible], destroyed a very considerable Quantity of Indian Goods: That the Garrison consisted of about 400 Men, Part of which went down the Ohio, [illegible], and 200 to Venango, with the Governor M. De Lignery: That this Successful Expedition will be of great Service to the Colonies, provided they improve it, and that now is the Time to take Vigorous Measures to secure the Conquest: That the French, by being obliged to abandon Fort Duquesne, have lost a vast Tract of Country, and the various Tribes of Indians [illegible]

to his Majesty's Protection and Government: That the Indians who attacked, with the French, our People at Loyalhanning on the 12th of October last, were to join us; and that only [illegible] of the whole [illegible] went off with the Enemy: That a Bastion of one of the Forts, which mounts 2 Guns, was found entire, with about 50 Rounds of 12 Pound Shot, some Grape Shot, and Plenty of Musket Ball: That, from the Situation of the Place, if our Troops had [illegible] the Fort, they would have lost a great many Men, as their [illegible] would have been of very little Service to them: That the General was to make a secure Peace with all the Indians upon the Ohio, who seemed very desirous of renewing their ancient Friendship with us, to leave a strong Garrison there, and to set immediately about Works sufficient both for Conveniency and Safety: That our Men were prodigiously shock'd at the Sight of the Bodies of their slaughtered Friends, who fell in Major Grant's Attack, lying unburied at the very Gates of Duquesne, many of whom, they were well informed, were cruelly murdered in cold Blood by the French: And that it is certainly a most delightful Country, where the Beauties of Nature are continually to be seen, and is capable of great Improvement."

By Captain Rolithe, who arrived here last Tuesday, from London, but last from Portsmouth, in Seven Weeks Passage, we have Advice, That Commodore Keppel, with eight Ships of War, and a Number of Land Forces, had sailed for the Island of Goree, on the Coast of Africa; and that Captain Gilchrist, in his Majesty's Ship Southampton, had sent in a French Privateer, of great Force, which had taken several of our Merchantmen.

A N N A P O L I S, *December* 21.

The Honourable the Lower House of Assembly of this Province, after a full Examination into the Merits of the Petition of Mr. *Woodward*, against *George Steuart*, Esq; one of the Returned Members for this City, have thought proper to set aside the Election, and a Writ is issued for the Election of a Member in his Room.

Yesterday arrived in *West-River*, Capt. *Crockett*, in the Schooner *West-River*, from *Barbadoes*; who informs us that a Man of War arrived there from *England* just before he sail'd, with an Express to Commodore *Moore*; and that it was the general Opinion there, that an Expedition was going on against *Martinico*.

In a Letter from a Merchant in *Barbadoes*, by Captain *Crockett*, dated the 13th of *November*, is the following important Article, viz.

"The *Spy* Sloop is just arrived, with a confirmed Account of our Protestant Hero, the King of *Prussia*, having totally defeated Count *Daun*."

By his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* MARYLAND:

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

For a PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD, in the Midst of Judgment, to remember Mercy; and during the Course of this Year, to bless the Arms of his Majesty, our most Gracious Sovereign, and his Allies, with remarkable Success, for which it becomes all his Subjects to be Thankful; and whereas we, the Inhabitants of these Colonies more especially, are, by the Reduction of the important Fortress of *Louisbourg*, of *Frontenac*, and Fort *Duquesne*, relieved from great Calamities, and may hope therefrom to receive many Advantages;

In order therefore, that his Majesty's good Subjects in this Province may have an Opportunity of shewing collectively, that the signal Interposition of Divine Providence in our Favour, has made a suitable Impression on their Minds, that they may all, in the most devout Manner, with humble and grateful Hearts, adore the Goodness of our Almighty Protector, and offer up their earnest Supplications for the Continuance of his Favour:

I Do, by the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, think fit to appoint THURSDAY, the Eleventh Day of *January* next, to be set apart and observed throughout this Province, as a Day of PUBLIC PRAYER, PRAISE, and THANKSGIVING: And I do hereby recommend it to the several Ministers of the Gospel within this Province, to compose Thanksgiving Prayers, to be used in their respective Churches and Chappels on that Day, and likewise Sermons suitable to the Occasion; and I [illegible] require all such Ministers to publish this my Proclamation in their several Congregations, during the Time of Divine Service, on the Sunday next preceding the said Day of Thanksgiving.

GIVEN at the City of Annapolis, *this* 21*st Day of* December, *in the Eighth Year of his Lordship's Dominion,* Annoque Domini 1758.

HOR°. SHARPE.

J. ROSS, Cl. Con.

GOD Save the KING.

T O B E S O L D,

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, lying in the lower Part of *Frederick* County, well Water'd, Timber'd, and plenty of good Meadow Ground; for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or heavy Tobacco. For further Particulars enquire of

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

RAN away on the 10th of this Instant *December*, from the Subscriber, living near the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, in *Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man named *John Rhodes*, about 25 Years of Age, a short well set Fellow, about 5 Feet high, much mark'd with the Small-Pox, was born in *Hampshire*, and has short brown Hair. He is supposed to have got or stolen a Boat from *Baltimore-Town*. He had a blue Sailor's Pea-Jacket, one white Flannel Jacket, one Pair of old Petticoat Trowsers much tarr'd and torn, good Shoes, two Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, a new Felt Hat, an old red terry Great Coat, an old Ofnabrigs Shirt, and an old Pair of Cloth Breeches.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pistoles Reward, if taken in *Little-Choptank* or thereabouts, it being supposed he has made for that Place; if taken 30 Miles from home, Two Pistoles, and reasonable Travelling Charges if brought home, paid by THOMAS GRIFFIN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Wells*, in *Frederick* County, near the Head of *Little Pipe Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, has but one Eye, branded on the near Buttock S O, and on the off Buttock thus } H

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Charles Cheney*, living in *Frederick* County, near *Seneca*, taken up as a Stray, a Brown Mare, with a white Star in her Forehead, and about 5 Years old; but is neither dock'd nor branded.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Captain *John Howard*, near *Joppa*, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark colour'd Mare, with a bob Tail, her hind Feet are white, she has a narrow Blaze in her Face, and is branded on one of her Shoulders imperfectly.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Patrick Mac-nemar*, in *Frederick* County, near the Great Falls of *Patowmack*, taken up as Strays, a Dark Bay Mare and Colt; it is thought the Mare is branded W B, her off hind Foot is white, and has a small Star in her Forehead.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of *Thomas Cassolt*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, an old middle-siz'd Grey Horse, has one Glass Eye, and a Slit in his Ear.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, At Nottingham on Patuxent *River, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money, on Tuesday the 26th Day of this Instant* December,

A CONSIDERABLE Quantity of *Indian* Corn, Wheat, and Loaf Sugar; sundry Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Houshold Furniture, and other Effects, of *William Mackay*, late of *Prince-George's* County, deceased.

Also a Schooner that will carry 2200 Bushels of Grain, in good Condition, and well found.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said *William Mackay*, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Claims on it, are to apply to CHARLES GRAHAME, Executor.

December 6, 1758.

STRAYED from *Bladensburg* last Sunday Morning, a likely Bay Horse, about [illegible] Hands high, has large Ears, four black Legs, a Switch Tail, is shod before, and paces [illegible].

Whoever will bring the said Horse to Mr. *Thomas Chittam*, or the Subscriber, in *Bladensburg*, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.

DANIEL STEPHENSON.

STRAYED away the 23d of *October* last, from Mr. *Reynolds*'s in *Annapolis*, a Bright Bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, has a Switch Tail, a Lump on his upper Lip as large as a Musket-Ball, one of his fore Legs has been cut with Spancels, he trots and gallops, and is branded on the near Buttock [illegible].

Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. *Reynolds*'s, or to Mr. *Lowndes*'s at *Bladensburg*, shall receive a Reward of Ten Shillings. [illegible] WHEELER.

WHEREAS little or no Regard hath been paid to my Advertisement in several Weeks Gazettes, relating to the Debts due to the Estate of my late Husband *John Raitt*; I once more give this friendly Notice to all whom it may concern, that unless they come and settle their respective Accounts by the 10th of *January* next, they may depend on being sued to *March* Court next without Exception. ANNE RAITT, Administratrix.

N. B. Rum, Sugar, Salt, and Melasses, retailed at my Store.

Annapolis, December 14, 1758.

WHEREAS *Catharine Bryan*, the Wife of the Subscriber, may probably (as she formerly has done) run him in Debt; This is therefore to forewarn any Person whatever from Trusting her on his Account, for he will not Pay any Debt of her Contracting after this Date.

RICHARD BRYAN.

JACOB LUSBY,
(Who keeps FERRY at South River, where his late Father lived)

HEREBY gives Notice, That he now keeps TAVERN, where all Gentlemen Travellers and Others may depend on meeting with good Accommodations, and kind Usage, from

Their humble Servant,
JACOB LUSBY.

To be SOLD, or LET by the YEAR,

AN exceeding good BILLIARD-TABLE, the Cloth quite new, with a Set of Candlesticks and Wires; as likewise several Balls and Tacks. For Particulars, enquire of *Mrs. Catharine Jennings* in *Annapolis*.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, in *Prince-George's* County, Four Steers, 4 or 5 Years old, branded on the Buttocks B T, but not distinct; they may be also marked in the Ears.

Strayed from the same Place, a Heifer branded on the Horns S O.

Whoever will give Information, so as that the said Cattle may be got again, shall receive Ten Shillings Reward for each.

B. TASKER, junior.

Upper-Marlborough, December 4, 1758.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on Friday Night last, Two large Silver Table Spoons, Twelve Tea Spoons, One Pap Spoon (the Handle of it is a Marrow Spoon) and a Cream-Pot, quite plain, and not very large. One of the Table Spoons is mark'd with M T, and the other (and Eight of the Tea Spoons) mark'd B E, and Four of the Tea Spoons are mark'd M A. There was stolen at the same Time a Tea Strainer, which had no Mark.

If they should be offered to Sale, it is desired they may be stopped. And whoever will secure them, so that they may be had again, shall have a Pistole Reward; and for the Discovery of the Thief, One Pistole more.

BENJAMIN BRODNER.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Henry Wilson*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a Chesnut Sorrel Horse, about 12 Hands high, 8 or 9 Years old, trots and gallops; and had on an old Bell, with a large Country-made Iron Buckle to the Strap.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, paying Charges, and applying to

JOHN WATSON.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, living near North *River*, in *Gloucester County*, Virginia,



A SHIP now on the Stocks, measuring about two hundred and fifty Tons, and may be launched in two Months. Her Framing and Plank are very good and well seasoned, and she is not inferior in Beauty to any Vessel built in this Colony. Any Person who shall incline to purchase the said Ship may have her completely finished, with all Masts, Yards, *&c.* for Fifty-eight Shillings Sterling per Ton; the Money or Bills to be paid at our General Court in *April* next.

MORDECAI BOOTH.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Martin Brahier*, in *Frederick* County, near *Little Hunting Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder T W (join'd in one).

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

PHILIP SYNG,
BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA, *at his Shop opposite Mr.* M'Leod's, *near the Town Gate in* ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES all Sorts of BRASS WORK, such as Boxes for Grist and Saw-Mills, Bells of all Sizes for Horses, Houses, Ships, *&c. &c.*

He will give the best Prices for old Copper and Brass.

THE MANAGERS of the ANNAPOLIS LOTTERY, request those Gentlemen in the different Parts of the Province who have received TICKETS to dispose of, that they would return what may remain unsold in their Hands, by the first of *January* next at furthest, as they intend to begin Drawing on the 15th. In the mean Time a few Tickets, yet unsold, in the Hands of some of the Managers, may be had if apply'd for.

N. B. Gold and Silver, agreeable to the Inspection Law, will be taken for Tickets, and Prizes paid off in like Manner.

On Monday the 21st Day of May next, the Subscribers will sell to the Highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. William Brown, *at* London-Town,

ABOUT 350 Acres of LAND, lying very near *London-Town*, the Land being Part of the Estate of *Mr. William Peele*, late of said Town, deceased. For Title, enquire of the Subscribers.

JAMES MOUAT,
JAMES DICK, } Executors.
JAMES NICHOLSON,

October 24, 1758.

STRAY'D from *Mr. John Dorsey's*, at *Patapsco*, about Eight Days ago, a middle-siz'd Dark colour'd Horse, has a bob Tail, a smoky Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock with the Letters I. H.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Subscriber, shall be paid for his Trouble, and reasonable Charges bore.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

JAMES BISSET, Attorney at Law, takes this Method of Thanking the Public for their favourable Reception of his Proposals, for Publishing his ABRIDGMENT of the LAWS of *MARYLAND*. And begs of the Gentlemen who were so good as to exert themselves in procuring Subscriptions, that they would be pleased to send in their Subscription Papers to *William Rind*, in *Annapolis*, by the 2d of *February* next, as then (having got enough of Subscriptions to enable him to go on with the Work) he proposes to send his Copy to be Printed.

As the List of the Subscribers is to be prefixed to the Copy, he asks the Favour of those who have the Subscription Papers, that they would distinguish the Gentlemen who have subscribed, by their Titles or Callings, and the County they live in.

Whoever have not as yet subscribed, and chuse to have their Names in the List, let them subscribe before the 2d of *February*, or send a Note of their Names to the said *William Rind*.

N. B. The Reason of delaying the Printing so long, is, that, to make his Abridgment the more compleat, he is to include in it what Acts may be past this ensuing Session of Assembly.

JAMES BISSET.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hundred and Seventy-Three Acres of good LAND, Part of a Tract of Land called WILSON'S DELAY, lying a few Miles below the Ferry over *Monocasy*, in *Frederick* County.

For Title and Terms, apply to Mr. *Robert Lamar*, near *Monocasy*, or the Subscriber.

DANIEL CARROLL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

CHOICE *MADEIRA* WINE, at Seventy Shillings per Gallon. JOHN CLARKE.

To be SOLD, by Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Tuesday the 28th Day of MARCH next, being the first Day of the Term,

A MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, and TOWN-LOTS, situate, lying and being in the said County, on Chester River, for the Use and Trade of both *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's*, being about 20 Miles from *Dark-Head* on Delaware, 8 Miles South from *George-Town*, 10 Miles above *Chester-Town*, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Cellar, Kitchen, Granary, and other Out-Houses, with a good paled Garden, and about 12 Acres of excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. *John Lowber* in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power on Record from the late *Foster Cunliffe*, and Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For Raising the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 2000 Tickets, at 15*s.* each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
1 of	300 *l.*	300 *l.*
1 of	75	75
4 of	50	200
1 of	25	25
12 of	15	180
20 of	10	200
30 of	5	150
365 of	2	730
2000 of	1 1 5	2300

2 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize
2 last Drawn, Ditto.

2796 Prizes, Amounting to 4285
2796 Blanks. Sum raised *l.* 435 for above Use.

2000 Tickets at 15*s.* each, make 1500 *l.*

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 *l.* is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation. And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, *viz.* Messieurs *John Ross, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Charles Jones, William Reynolds, Daniel Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnston, John Claypoole*, and *Benjamin Grayson* are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes, to be published in the *Maryland Gazettes*, and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finished. And those not demanded in Six Months after, to be deemed as generously given to the Public for the Uses above-mentioned.

This whole to be conducted, and the Prizes paid in the same Manner as State Lotteries.

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice will be given in the *Gazettes*, of the Time of Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-Street*; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 11*s.* 6*d.* per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in, and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertisements.